The Northern Light en route for New-York with \$600,000.

DESPERATE BATTLES WITH THE INDIANS. FILLIBUSTERING IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

New-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1856. The steamship Prometheus arrived here to-day from San Juan del Norte, with San Francisco dates to the

20th of December, brought down on the Pacific side by the steamship Cortez. The steamship Northern Light was to leave San Juan on the 4th inst. for New-York with six hundred

thousand in treasure. Affairs in Nicaragua are progressing favorably. The California news is unimportant, but from Occgon there is interesting intelligence concerning the

troubles with the Indians. Several battles had been fought between the whites and Indians, and numbers had been killed on both

In an encounter near Walla Walla River, Capt. Bennett, Lieut. Barrow, and three privates were killed,

and fourteen others wounded.

In another battle at Pogets Sound Lieut. Slaughter

and several others were killed. General Wool was arranging preliminaries for a vigorous campaign against the Indians at an early day. Another fillibustering expedition said to be 500 hundred strong, is reported to have lauded in Lower Cali-

In the San Francisco markets there was but little doing. Breadstuffs were dull. Mess Pork was quoted

The arrivals during the fortnight from Atlantic ports comprised the clipper ships Ocean Telegraph from New-York, and Keystone from Boston. WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

# MILWAUKEE, Friday, Jan. 11, 1836.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Jan. 11, 1856.

The Wisconsin Legislature organized yesterday. In the Senate Lieut. Gov. McArthur acted as President, and Byron Paine, Republicau, was elected Clerk.

In the House Wm. Hall, Dem., was elected Speaker, and Judge Armstrong, Dem., Clerk. Mr. Bashford to-day demanded possession of the Executive office from Governor Barstow. The latter declined to give it up, and the case is now before the Supreme Court.

#### THE CANADA'S MAILS.

THE CANADA'S MAILS.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 11, 1856.

The steamship Canada came up to her dock at an early hour this morning, and her mails were dispatched by the New-Haven train due in New-York about 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Canada reports—Dec. 23, off Ballycotton, Iretand, spoke the Collins steamship Atlantic, bound in to Liverpool.

Spoken, Oct. 16, lat. 2 50 N., lon. 22 10 W., ship George William, 39 days from New-York for Akyab.

Dec. 6, lat. 49°, long. 21°, Emerald Isle, from Liverpool for New-York, Nov. 26°, lat. 32 N., long. 303 W., Frigate Bird, from Foo Chow Foo for Loudon.

Capt. Lang of the steamship Canada reports that the passage he has just made was the most stormy he ever knew. On the 28th ult., in lat. 49, lon. 40, encountered a terrific hurricane, which lasted from 10 at night till 6 a. m. the next morning.

The paddle-boxes of the Canada were considerably damaged by the force of the sea, and the officers of the deck were forced to the masts to maintain their

damaged by the force of the sea, and the officers of the deck were forced to the masts to maintain their

## THE WEATHER AND THE MAILS, ETC.

THE WEATHER AND THE MAILS, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 11, 1836.

Last night's 11 o'clock train from Philadelphia arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening. Our harbor is completely closed by ice. Two Norfolk, and two of Cromwell's New-York line of steamers, and a fleet of 20 sail vessels, are locked in the ice below the city. Communication with the West is fully open, and trains are arriving with nearly their usual regularity. Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., mails are received as late as due. The weather has moderated, and there are prospects of a thaw.

pects of a thaw.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 11, 1856—p. m.

The Potomae is closed below Mount Vernon. The
boat which left for Acquia Creek on Wednesday has

post which left for Acquia Creek on Wednesday has not yet been heard from.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 11, 1856.

The New-York early morning train has arrived here.

The Pilot Line of last evening got through this morning. No trains left on the Baltimore road from either the heart high creeks worming.

ing. No trains left on the Baltimore road from either city last night or this morning.

The Baltimore Railroad is now clear, and trains resume running to-night.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 11, 1856.

The train from New-York, via Fall River, arrived here this morning at about 7 o'clock. The Stonington train came in at 1 o'clock p. m. The Norwich train had not arrived at 2 o'clock.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 11, 1856.

All the Railroads excepting the Buffalo City line are now clear of obstructions.

DEATH OF THE LAST OF WASHINGTON'S

The death of Usual Knapp, the last of Washing ton's Life Guard, took place here last night, aged by years. He will be buried with military honors.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Reporters.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Jan. 11.

A DIVORCE WANTED—THE SENATOR FROM THE FIFTH A ROMANCER.

Mr. SPENCER this morning introduced a petition from Mrs. Mary R. Pell, asking the Legislature to divorce her from her husband. Mr. S. remarked that the petition was of a nature the like of which he had never before been called upon to present. If the attending circumstances of this case were of an ordinary character, the petition would never have found its way to the President's desk through his instrumentality. But a brief statement of the facts, he thought, would satisfy Senators that however strong the objections were to a dissolution of the marriage contract generally by human laws, everything went to show the necessity for it in this case. This is indeed a sad and a very peculiar case, said Mr. S., and one in which the petitioner is advised, by her counsel, the Courts can afford her no relief. Early in life this lady, a daughter of one of our most wealthy and respected merchants, was married to a young gentleman in every particular suitable to be her companion through this checkered life. They entered the married life with the best wishes of their friends, and with prospects of a life all happy before them. But, alast! a few short years of auxious mercantile life are found to effect the health of the young husband. He is struck down in a fit, and insanity soon follows. All attempts to restore his health prove fruitless, and at the end of two and a half years the fond wife is forced to see her cherished partner the immate of a Lunatic Asylum. Thus separated from his young wife and his two children, (now become of age,) the fruits of this marriage, the husband has remained a confirmed lunatic for a score of years. The petitioner, for more than twenty-three years, has been living a life of retirement, hoping against hope that the partner of her early life might be returned to her. His case is now indeed hopeless; and in the true affection of a woman and a wife, she has also sav

Mr. BROOKS gave notice of a bill to amend the act incorporating this Company, by reducing the value of the shares to \$100 each, and fixing the number of

Of the shares to \$100 cach, and
Directors at sine.

A NEW NATURALIZATION LAW.

Mr. PETTY introduced a bill this morning restricting and defining, in certain cases, the Naturalization powers of the Courts of this State. It reads as follows:

Secretary 1 No. Index or Institute of any Court established by

lows:

SECTION 1. No Judge or Justice of any Court established by
the laws of this State, except a Justice of the Suprema Court,
shall receive or entertain any declaration or affirmation made by
or on behalf of any alieu to become naturalized ag a citizen of
the Plainted States.

or on behalf of any alien to become instrained as a the United States.

SEC. 2. No Clerk of any Court of this State, except the SEC. 2. No Clerk of any Court of this State, or file in his called the declaration or application of any alien of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, nor shall any such Clerk ediminister the oaths required by any acts of Congress to be made by assa alien, at the time of making such declaration or application as aforesaid; provided, that tothing in this act ability to be seen construed as to prevent any Clerk from formishing certified copies of any such declaration or application which may have been made and thed previous to this act taking effect.

SEC. 3. Any Clerk or other person who chall violate any of

the provisions of this act shall be deemed suilty of a misde meanor, and liable to a fine not exceeding \$500. Sec. 4. This Act to take effect on and after the first day of October, 1856. MORE OLD DOCUMENTS FOUND FOR THE STATE

Mr. BROOKS moved the adoption of the following resolution, which was carried:

Received, That the Committee on the Library report to the Senate upon the expediency of procuring the records of the Senate of the State of New York, recently found in a farm house hear Kingston, Westche-for County, and embodying manuscript journals of the St. ate, messages of Gov. George Clinton, original petitions, containing interesting facts and opinions identified with the secret Regulationary History of the State, and other official papers of public interest and importance, and now in the possession of Benjamin J. Lossing, jr., with the view of securing their collation and preservation as a part of the history of the State, and that the Committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. B., in connection, remarked that he considered those papers very valuable to the State, many of them emanating from Washington, Hamilton, George Clinton and other statesmen, closely connected with the

ton and other statesmen, closely connected with the early history of our country, and especially of our own State. The State Library was the proper place for them, and now they could be procured at a trifling

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL. Mr. Spencer introduced a bill relative to this hospital, which provides that the real and personal estate of the institution shall be exempt from taxation, both local and general.

local and general.

THE INSURANCE LAW.

Mr. BROOKS also gave notice of a bill to amend the Insurance Law of 1849, by providing that Insurance Companies may invest their surplus moneys in approved bonds and mortgages on property worth twice the amount loaned on them, in United States and New-York State Stocks. The proposed amendment does not in any way affect the capital of the Companies. Companies.

Companies.

ANOTHER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Mr. BRADFORD introduced the following bill, and it was referred to the Committee on Medical Societies: Section 1. Abijah Moss of Lockport, County of Niagara; Daniel 8. Dickinson of Binghampton, Lounty of Broome; and D. S. Browne of Bloomingdale, New York, are hereby appointed Commissioners for selecting a snitable site on which to erect a second State Lunatic Asylum.

SEC. 2. Said Commissioners shall have power to receive by effect or purchase, suitable grounds, not less than fifty nor more than one hundred acres, on which to erect buildings for said Asylum.

of the Treasurer of the State is hereby authorized, on warrant of the Controller, to pay out of any moneys in the saury not otherwise appropriated, to the said Commissioners, sam necessary for the purchase of such grounds not exceedng #5,000.

SEC. 4. Said Commissioners shall be allowed \$3 for every fay actually employed in the duties of their appointment, and all necessary traveling expenses while on such duty, and the Pressurer of the State is hereby authorized to pay such charges in the warrant of the Controller.

on the warrant of the Controller.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. SPENCER introduced the following bill, and it was referred to the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies:

IN ACT in relation to Charitable Institutions supported or assisted by the State, and to City or County Poor and Work-Houses, and to create a Bhard of Visitors of the same.

rame.
The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and

The People of the State of New York, represented in Scante and
Assembly, do eased as follows:

SECTION 1. The Governor shall hereafter appoint two persons, to be approved of by the Senate, who, in conjunction with
the Secretary of State, shall constitute a Board of Visitors of
all charitable institutions supported or assisted by the State, and
of all City and County Poor and Work-Houses,
SEC. 2. One of the persons so appointed shall hold his office
for two and the other for four years, as indicated by the Governor on making the nomination, and all appointments, after the
first two, shall be for four years.

for two and the other for four years, as indicated by the Govertor on making the nomination, and all appointments, after the
first two, shall be for four years.

SEC. 3. They shall have full power to look into the condition
of the several Institutions which they shall be authorized to
visit, financial and otherwise, their methods of instruction, and
the Government, treatment and management of their immates;
the conduct of the Trustees, Directors, and other officers of the
same, and all other matters whatever pertaining to their usefulness and good government. And for these purposes, they may
have free access to all books and papers relating the several Institutions; and all persons in any manner connected with any
of sold Institutions shall give all such information as said
Visitors, or any of them, may request.

SEC. 4. The said Board of Visitors shall, at least once in each
year, unitedly vieir teach of the Charitable Institutions supported
mainly at the expense of the State; and shall also, unitedly or
severally, in their discretion, visit each of the Orphan Asyluma
and other Charitable Institutions which shall, from time to time,
receive appropriations from the State Treagury, or which may
have done so heretofore, and endeavor to accertain whether the
money appropriated by the State for their ald or support is
economically and indiciously expended; whether the great objects
of the several luntitutions are accomplished; whether the laws
in relation to them are fully compiled with; whether the varione parts of the State are equally benefited by the institutions,
SEC. 5. The said Board, or some member thereof, shall also
during the first year after their appointment, and during every
two years thereafter, visit each of the city and county poor and
work-houses, and shall in relation to the ame, possess all the
powers mentioned in the third section of this act, and shall
report to the Legislature at the fourth section of
this act.

SEC. 5. The said visitors shall receive no compensation for
the state and

SEC. 6. The said visitors shall reveal each one of them, on their time, but the actual expenses of each one of them, on being made out and verified by his affidavit, shall be paid by the Freasurer, on the warrant of the Controller, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. All laws requiring the Superintendent of Public Instruction to visit any of the institutions mentioned in this act

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. BROWN.
Mr. CASE moved that the House proceed to the
38th ballot for Speaker. Carried.
The following was the result of the various votes

F.,	33th.	39th
Odell, K. N	42	40
Describerated Heb.		24
Railey, Dem		- 27
Heyle Detti-	*********	10
Robinson, Dem	0	9
Sentt Dem		, ax
Fowler, Whig		
Lafever, K. N		- 1
Van Santyoord, Dem		

Mr. Deshler voted for Mr. Van Santvoord.
On the 39th vote Mr. Moran changed from Hoyle to
cott, Mr. Robinson from Bailey to Scott.
After the first vote, Mr. PRESCOTT moved that Scott, Mr. Robinson frem Builey to Scott.

After the first vote, Mr. PRESCOTT moved that the House proceed once more in the usual manner to vote for Speaker, and if there was no choice, then one more be taken, and the person having the highest vote be declared Speaker of the House. Mr. P. said that it was in the power of the Republican Members here to organize this House at any moment, by voting for his resolution. Gentlemen belonging to that party have recently been writing articles and sending them abroad over the country, in favor of the adoption of the plansity rule in Congress, knowing full well that by the adoption of that rule Mr. Bauks would be elected. Now, his proposition for the adoption of that rule here, would test the honesty of the Republican Members here. The responsibility of the organization of this House, he thought, rested with the Republican Members. It had been said that they intended to unit with the Democrats. If that was so, he hoped they would do it at once, and organize the House.

Mr. WOODS said it appeared to him that the time of this House was to be occupied by resolutions and protracted speeches from members of the American party, and the only terms upon which they wish an organization are, that Mr. Odell shall be made Speaker. He could not accede to those terms. He moved that the consideration of the resolution be postponed.

Mr. WAKEMAN thought the members of the

Mr. WAKEMAN thought the members of the American party, in their propositions, were asking too much. If they would put themselves upon the platform of opposition to Slavery extension, he apprehended there would be no difficulty in securing an organization. They insist, too, upon the election of Mr. Odell, Speaker. He was not opposed, personally, to Mr. Odell, but why would they not propose some other man than the nominee of their caucus.

Mr. DENNISTON thought it would be disgraceful to this House and the gentleman selected, to put any one in the chair on any particular political principle. The proposition here made was not to make Mr. Odell Speaker, but the gentleman receiving the highest vote. Mr. WAKEMAN thought the members of the

est vote.

Mr. FOOT explained that under the majority rule, Mr. FOOT explained that under the majority rule, when two or more enter a contest each one has an equal chance. But under the plurality rule, with circumstances prevailing as they do here, we knowing how many votes each candidate will receive. The chances are, of course, not equal. He could not therefore, vote for the plurality rule. His candidate was Mr. Prendergast, and should be vote for this plurality rule, he would be voting against his candidate. We must, said Mr. E., adopt some other mode befor we can elect a Speaker.

We must, said Mr. F., adopt some other mode befor we can elect a Speaker.

Mr. MAHEN alinded to the proposition made yes terday, naming the Speaker and Clerk, and character ized if as resembling a team composed of a horse and a donkey. He had been surprised that no Member, belonging to the same party with the gentleman named for Clerk, had nerve enough to rise and repudiate the connection. But he had expected, after this exhibition, to see this morning the acting Clerk displaced, and the donkey of these political pawnbrokers driven up in the face of the House to the desk. Mr. M. then made a stirring appeal to Members to put down the party whose principles are, so far as the interests of the country were concerned, infinitely more detrimental than the traitorous conduct of Benedict Arnold could have been were it successful. ould have been were it successful.

Mr. HAYES stated on the authority of Mr. Nafew,

hat he was not a party to the proposition made yes-erday, naming him for the clerk-hip; that he was in o wise connected with the American party, and knew

no wise connected with the American party, and knew nothing of the proposition.

Mr. JENKINS (who made the proposition) also stated that he made it without any consultation with Mr. Nafew, and without his knowledge or consent.

The motion to postpone prevailed—72 to 51.

Mr. COON proposed the following test: that any newspaper reporter holding a seat here, and not reporting the yeas and mays properly called on any question, should not be entitled to a seat on this floor.

Mr. GLOVER moved to lay this test on the table.

Carried—Aves 84, Noes 24.

Carried-Ayes 84, Noes 24.

Mr. DUDLEY moved that from and after the 11th ever, the scoundrels had got warning and are out

nst, every day spent in the election of Speaker shall be without the per diem allowance.

Mr. HAYES moved to lay the motion on the table.

Carried—Yeas 64, Navs 58.

Mr. DUGANNE offered the following:

Resided. That the four principal candidates now in nomina-ion for the effice of Speaker he voted for by four respective bel-cities, and that the candidate who shall constantly receive the highest number of votes be declared Speaker pro tem, until the remination of the House by the appointment of committees and the choice of a require Speaker and other offices; and that he Clerk of the last session be and remain Clerk pro tem, until other remination. Mr. A. WOODS moved to lay the resolution on the

table—Carried. Yens 76, Navs 47.

Mr. MATTESON moved that the vote he confined to the three candidates receiving the highest number Mr. DAWSON moved to lay the resolution on the

table.
Mr. WOODS\* wanted to know what would be the consequence if he and other members refused to vote for either of the candidates referred to.
The CLERK—That would be no consequence.
Mr. WOODS—Then am I debarred from acting as

The CLERK-No. Sir. If the gentleman voted for any other candidate his vote would be counted.

A MEMBER-The object of the resolution is, then,

A MINISTRE.

The question was taken on laying the resolution on the table, and it was carried. Yeas, 75; Nays, 44.

On motion of Mr. GLOVER, the House proceeded to the 39th vote. Result in the table.

the 39th vote. Result in the table.
Mr. CARPENTER offered the following: Resolved, That the Know-Nothing party of this House has shown no disposition to effect an organization upon any terscept by the election of the exponent of their political principles, and that the members indorsing those peculiar principles and a majority of this House, and, therefore cannot existently iness on an organization upon any such principles.

On motion of Mr. DUGANNE the House took a re to 31 o'clock, without taking the question on Mr. Carpenter's resolution. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly met at 34 p. m. and took six unsuccessful ballots for Speaker as follows: Odell, 45; Prendergast, 34; Bailey, 26,
Mr. E. T. WOODS moved to protract the Session
till a Speaker is elected. The motion was lost.
Mr. DUGANNE moved the following preamble and

Whereas. The Americans are desirous of organizing the louse, in order to proceed with the business of Legislation, therefore,
Resolved, That Henry A. Prendergast be declared Speaker,
and John S. Nafew, Clerk, and that the Door-keeper be given
to the Straight Whigs, and the Assistant Door-keeper to the Laid on the table, and the House adjourned.

#### FROM KANSAS.

LANDS AND SURVEYS-A ROBBERY. From Our Special Correspondent.

WYANDOT, Friday, Dec. 28, 1855. Wyandot Village stands on the bluffs or slope which rises from the confluence of the Kansas and the Missouri Rivers. It is in full view of Kansas City, Mo., not much more than a mile distant. It is, therefore, on the first point of Kansas soil which is seen in ascending the Missouri River. Wyandot Village is to be a city as soon as the Wyandot Reserve has been merged into public and private ownership, instead of being that most uncertain of all property, the domain of a tribe. But Wyandot Village is no very great place in the meantime. There are about a dozen houses, mostly of logs, and the relation in which they stand to each other is not very indicative of streets. Here is the Surveyor-General's office, although the General himself, the celebrated General Calhoun, has gone to Illinois, whence he came, and some say he means to visit Washington. What his business there is, I have not learned; but if he can do any good he had better remain, as he does little else

than drink whisky here.

Surveying is over for the time being. One party was out until the first of this week; but I apprehend they found camping rather a severe business, and could not say, in this weather, like the Psalmist, that "unto them the lines in pleas-"ant places fell." Most of the land north of the Kansas River bordering on the Missouri has been surveyed into townships, and a considerable part of it divided by sections. This is the case as far as the Nebraska line, which is the base line. The surveying into townships has been carried some sixty or seventy miles west, or back into the Territory, from the Missouri River. Moreover, a good deal of the land south of the Kansas River is surveyed. By the 1st of next June much more surveyed. By the 1st of hext June harket south will be surveyed and brought into market south of the Kansas River, and stretching for a distance of the River Rive of the kansas kiver, and stretching to a distant of nearly 30 miles each way, adjoining the Mis-souri State line and the Shawnee Reserve. This is good land; it will be brought into market next June for the Indians to locate 200 acres each; and three months afterward, all not thus taken will be open to occupation by the whites. Wyandot Reserve, which is small, lies on the point between the Missouri and Kansas Rivers. It is all heavily timbered, and the Wyandot Indians have many excellent farms on it. The Wyandots are "letter A, No. 1" among Indians. seen some intelligent, prepossessing men among them, although I have no exalted opinion of dians. The farms in the Wyandot Reserve are larger, there are more of them, and they are better kept than any other Indian farms I have seen. Most of them have comfortable and some of them superior houses. Nearly all the Wyandot youth are comparatively well educated. Some of the Wyandot young ladies are even accomplished, and can play on the piano and melodeon; in short the Wyandots are within a trifle of being "white folks." Armstrong, the Indian Agent, lives close folks." to Wyandot village; he has a fine, large brick

Immediately above the Wyandot Reserve the Delaware Reserve comes in; indeed, the former is a purchase from the latter. This reserve is very large, and contains a great deal of fine land, both timber and prairie. The Indians make but little timber and prairie. The Indians make but little use of it. Not the one-hundredth part is used for ary purpose, even to supply timber. There are a few good farmers among the Delawares, but they are very scarce. Nearly all of the Indian clearings you meet are mere "potato patches," and even these the owners are too lazy to cultivate. There is no game of consequence on the Reserve-nothing bigger than prairie chickens, except, indeed, the little prairie-wolves, which are thick enough. This magnificent tract of country, lying in the very best location, is now idle; its present owners neither improving it themselves nor letting others do se. At the north end of the Reserve the Delawares have ceded a portion of their lands, and by the terms of cession these are to be sold to the highest bldder. Some people say that the City of Leavenworth stands upon this tract, and others that it is on the Government Reserve around Fort Leavenworth. The latter view is most likely correct; but it is a little singular that there should have been any doubt on such a subject. This land is covered by squatters' claims, about a third of the whole being already thus taken. The squatters in this part of the country are mostly from Missouri and the other Western States. Some little anxiety is felt by these as to whether any one will dare to bid higher than a dollar and a quarter per acre on their claims. I do not think any of them intend to pay more than that, and anything occurring to disturb this prospective view of the case will likely add to the troubles that seem to be springing from the fertile soil of Kansas. But I must dismiss my account of these lands and surveys until another

An affair occurred here this week which will An anair occurred nere this week which will illustrate the kind of law the people here have to protect them. A foot traveler was beset on Monday evening last, just at dusk, by three men, who took his carpet bag from him and some eight dollars—all the money he had. This highway robbery occurred close to Wyandot Village, and the party which ded knowing the men wicked instituted area. robbed, knowing the men wicked, instituted proceedings against them, and laid his complaint before a Justice of the Peace, one of those elected by the Barons at the Shawnee Mission. The offenders, three reckless scoundrels who were with one of the parties that marched to the rescue of "Sheriff Jones," and to burn Lawrence, live near Wyandot. The "Squire" before whom the complaint was made, refused to take any steps in the matter until the person complaining should give bonds for the payment of the costs. The robbed man, most indiguant at this, at first protested against it, but being unable to do any better finally complied. Before he had been able to do so, howof the constables' way for the time being although

there is reason to believe that they are not far off.

I find that the same game, which is being practiced elsewhere by the officials and Pro-Slavery men, is being carried on here-namely, to drive off the Free-State men, by depriving them of their business or situations, and also by personal

Both the Missouri and the Kansas rivers are sealed with ice at this point, and horses and teams are crossing upon it.

### FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856. I remarked in my last letter that we were mak. ing rapid progress in Massachusetts. Yesterday I saw a striking indication of the fact in a new quar ter, and in a direction somewhat different from that of which I last wrote you. Boston has hitherto had, I believe, a pretty decided reputation as a Christian city. It has not been peculiarly noted for free-thinking with regard to the Scriptures, for example: On the contrary, the tone of thought has been held to be rather rigid than otherwise, so that public men who no more believed the Bible than the Koran, were at least compelled to keep their disbelief to themselves. Since the days of Abner Kneeland, no one of any consideration in good society has ventured openly to scoff at any-thing held sacred by the popular and general religious belief. The only apparent exception to this, that I can now recollect, is the declaration that the law of God is not a higher law than the Constitution of the United States. But as this declaration had the sanction of the late Mr. Webster, it may be presumed that it does not in reality conflict with the established faith of Boston, but is only to be regarded as a new article added to the creed.

The Boston Post, however, which next to The Advertiser is our great conservative and respectable organ, has taken a step in advance. Boldly throwing off the trammels of popular superstition, it yesterday distinctly intimate its assent to Pauce's declaration—[I do not know who Pauce is]—"that the system of a plurality of worlds "renders the Christian faith at once little and visidiantless and scatters it in the mind like ridiculous, and scatters it in the mind like feathers in the air:" and then goes on to speak thus of the Mosaic account of the creation:

"Truly, the question as to the quality of account of the creation in the book of Genesis has made much trouble to worthy people. Those who consider it as a mere poetical invention, similar but superior to the less beautiful and less sublime fables of Greek and Hindoo mathalics. beautiful and less sublime fables of Greek and Hindoo methology, are not greatly exercised; but those who believe it to be inspired and consequently infallible truth, are often puzzled how to make it gibe with certain scientific facts that they feel and know to be 'as plain as day.' Many an awkward straining at gates and swallowing of saw-mills results from their conscientions endeavors in the cause of the writer of Genesis. And the worst of it is that they never seem to be satisfied with their own arguments, as new 'harmonines' are constantly making their appearance—the 'new' being fully as amusing and unsatisfactory as their predecessors.'

heir predecessors."
It is evident that The Post is "not greatly exercised" about the question, but considers the book of Genesis "a mere poetical invention, sim-"ilar but superior to the less beautiful and less "sublime fables of Greek and Hindoo mythology." It is truly delightful to have this knotty question thus cosily settled by so respectable an authority as The Boston Post. If The Daily Advertiser will only back up its conservative coadjutor, we may hope to see these enlightened views of Scripture accepted by all reasonale persons in the old Puritan capital, with the exception, perhaps, of the Abolitionists, who seem to make a point of setting their faces against everything that is generally be-OLIVER.

## NICARAGUA AT NEW-ORLEANS.

THE TRANSIT COMPANY AND GEN. WALKER.

New-Obleans, Friday Evening, Dec. 28, 1855. In my last I mentioned the fact of the sailing from here of emigrants for Gen. Walker's camp. The steamship Daniel Webster has since arrived, and brings favorable news from Walker. The Transit Company have written to Mr. W. C. Templeton, their agent here, highly favorable letters as to the Walker movement, and they say that the present Government is the most favorable one they could have for the interests of the Transit Company. Walker has agreed to give the Cempany an exclusive privilege to convey passengers on the river, and will also give them the same privilege as to the transit of freight; but in doing so has imposed upon them certain restrictions as to merchandise and articles intended for Covernment and their friends.

The Transit Company have made arrangements to take down all emigrants on their steamers, and in this way liquidate the debt of \$80,000 which was due by

the Transit Company to the old Government.

Walker writes that he intends to make Leon the headquarters of his Government, and that he considers himself firmly possessed of the country. I have seen a large number of persons who are prepared to go down by the next steamer, (the Daniel Webster,) and they are a class of men who will do credit to, and be come good citizens of the new Republic. I cannot think there will be any obstacle thrown in the way of the departure of these men. Certain it is, they leave us with the best wishes of all our citizens. There is not a man in this city who would prevent their leaving.

I notice by dispatches published in The Picayun that there must be a great degree of interest taken in your city in this new enterprise, and the opposition of Frank Pierce, Marcy & Co., is condemned by all parties here. I cut from The Daily Orlenian the following slip, which may prove of interest. No other city

paper has noticed the departure of the emigrants:
"AFTER THE FAIR.—There is an old axiom, still "AFTER THE FAIR.—There is an old axiom, still extant and frequently cited, which demonstrates the inutility of closing the stable door after the steed has been purclined therefrom. In similar regard do we held the President's proclamation relative to Nicaraguan enlistment and emigration. On the 14th instant appeared, in the Government organ, The Washington Luien, the decree named; on the 15th, a vessel was to depart from this port, with Mobile and Louisiana; 'emigrants!' The proclamation of the 14th, the day previgrants! The proclamation of the 14th, the day previ-cus, was rather late in its issue to reach them, or to thwart their purposes—if, even in the event of its timely receipt here, it could or would have such effi-

"Franklin Pierce, in his proclamation, sets out by stating that information has been received by him which was rather tardy, we must confess, in reaching him, and must have long lingered on its way) that citi-zens of the United States, and others, are preparing to zens of the United States, and others, are preparing to enlist, or hire, or retain others, to participate in military operations within the State of Nicaragus, and he warns all persons against connecting themselves with any such enterprise or undertaking, as, in the event of their doing so, they will cease to be entitled to the protection of the American Government. Frank Pierce calls on all good citizens and those in authority to discountenance and prevent such emigrations, or, as he phrases them, 'criminal undertakings.'

"Had this ukase reached New-Orleans in season, it is probable its recommendations would be attended to, but to-day the injunction contained therein is wholly uscless, unless other expeditions are preparing to depart—and even then the fillibusters will find means of evading the decree,"

SHIP STINGRAY ASHORE ON FIRE ISLAND.

OFFICERS AND CREW SAFE. The unknown vessel yesterday reported ashore on Fire Island proves to be the clipper-ship Stingray, Capt. Kirby, of this port. The Stingray came on shore about five miles east of Fire Island Light. Sho was from Canton, with an assorted cargo of silks, tens, &c., to Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this pert. The captain and erew have been saved, and are all well excepting Capt. Kirby, who is suffering

severely from the dysentery.

The ship lies beating on the bar, and at 8 o'clock yesterday morning had thirty inches of water in he hold. Our informant states, however, the imance during the mild weather. She took a pilot at Barnegat, who had her in charge when she went

THE HUDSON RIVER R. R. DISASTER.

THE UNKNOWN BODY IDENTIFIED

The Name of the Canada Lady Ascertained.

### THE VERDICT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, Jan. 11, 1856. The wounded are reported by the attending physicians to be improving in every case, and there is no doubt but all of them will recover.

Mrs. BLANCHARD is much improved. She will not e her eye, as at first supposed.

Mrs. Hult is more seriously injured than was at first supposed, but at the same time is not considered

The unknown lady at the Exchange, now ascertained to be Mrs. Gonnos of Canada, appears to be in considerable pain to-day, but her physician does not consider her case critical. She had not returned to consciousness last evening. Mrs. Sawyer, Miss Brown, Mrs. Delavergne and Mrs. Miller have been assiduous in their attentions to the sufferers, at the Ex change House. Mr. Brown, the proprietor of the Ex change, since the accident, has thrown open his house and done everything in his power for the comfort of the sufferers and their friends.

The friends of Miss GARDNER are gratified at her marked improvement.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner Taylor and Jury assembled at the Exchange House at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, to resume the investigation as to the cause of the death of Mrs. Eliza M. Hurlburt, of Albany; and the body of the unrecognized man lying at the depot.

Coroner Taylor announced that two trunks had been returned from New-York, which there was every reason to believe were the property of the unknown man. The numbers of two baggage-cheeks found in his overcont pocket corresponded with those attached to the trunks.

It being the impression of several that the lady lying insensible at the Exchange House was the wife of deceased, Mr. Booth suggested that it would be well to try the trunk-locks with a bunch of keys found upon her person. The keys were procured, with which the trunks were unlocked, thereby showing that the lady and deceased were traveling in company One of the trunks opened was found to contain female wearing-apparel, and in the wallet attached to the lid of the trunk was found a power of attorney made out. Joseph Miller, No. 219 Canal street, New-York, which, together with others, was signed by James Gorden, and his wife, Maria Caroline Gordon. This and some of the clothing found in the other trunk, correspending with some of the appearel found on deceased, and the initials "M. C. G." on a gold ring worn by the lady, was satisfactory evidence of their identity.

It was understood that a wallet and memorandum book, containing moneys, letters and papers belonging to deceased, which had been picked up at the scene of the occurrence, had been placed in the hands of Coroner Collins. With a view of ascertaining, it possible, where some of the friends of deceased reside, n order that they might be notified, Coroner Taylo placed an order in the hands of the foreman, Mr. W. A. Fanning, to procure them. Coroner Collins at first refused to deliver over the effects, but subsequently delivered them on the personal application of Coroner Taylor. Beside various papers, memorandums, and about \$100 in gold, in this package was the following letter, inclosed in an envelope, and addressed to "Mr. George Gordon, No. 754 Lombard street, Phila-

"delphia:"
"My Dear George: I have just arrived here in search of health, accompanied by my wife, and may have to stay to-morrow and until 11 j. a. m. on Friday. I would like to see you very well, but I'm not likely to have the pleasure unless you come this far. Br. Alx. and family came out to Clinton, Canada, last Fall, and has the over-seeing of my place until my return. Br. August and family, Wm. Gordon (Jane street), and other relations were all well when I left.
... My wife joins in kind regard to Wm. G., family and self.

and self. "I remain truly your affectionate brother. "JAMES GORDON." This letter was not dated, and the supposition is that Mr. Gordon had written it and intended to date and

forward it on arrival at New-York. In a bend bag in one office trunks was found the following marriage-certificate:

"Married in the Cathedral, Canterbury, James Gerdon, 93d Regiment, to Maria Caroline England. "By me: G. P. MARRIOTT, Sacriet. From various papers found it appears that deceased

was a man in high standing in Clinton, Canada, and has been or was Postmaster at that place at the time of his decease. Coroner Taylor immediately telegraphed to George

Gordon at Philadelphia, and to Mr. Miller in N York, informing them of the occurrence and requesting The Jury then adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Martin L. Sykes jr., sworn—I am Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad; we have regulations printed for the government of all our trains, including those that are behind time or following one another [witness then read some of the rules]; rule 16 required the station-master to give notice to the conductor if the train preceding it is behind time; another instruction (sec. 3) requires that a train running before another shall be ten minutes ahead of a following train at a switch to allow of its passing; the rule is that a the train preceding it is behind time; another instruction (sec. 3) requires that a train running before another shall be ten minutes ahead of a following train at a switch to allow of its passing; the rule is that a train following another must wait ten minutes before starting and keep back a distance of two miles, and proceed with caution [witness then read the regulations in reference to flagmen and signal-men]; the flagmen get their instructions from the road-master, and are supplied with time-tables to know at what time the trains pass; it is their duty to flag all trains; the road-master employs the flagmen; my understanding of the rule is that the trains must run ten minutes apart when following each other; so far as my knowledge extends I think the conductors in following another train awally wait ten minutes, and they have no instructions to start sooner than allowed by the instructions; in case a train was standing or obstruction was on the track it would be the duty of the flagman to raise his red flag, and use every effort to stop an approaching train; from the place of the collision to the place where it is supposed the flagman stood, at the mouth of the cut on the south end, it is 448 yards; from this point you cannot see through the cut toward Poughkeepsie; this was the lower flagman, McCoon, the nearest one to Poughkeepsie; he was 123 yards south of his sentry-box; I think if the flagman had been seen at the very moment the engine got to the sentry box it might have been stopped in time to prevent the collision; with the condition of the track that moraing I should judge the train could not have been stopped between the mouth of the cut and the standing train; I should say if a south flagman raised nis red flag the flagman north of him should immediately raise his, and proceed north toward a coming train and not to move from it.

John M. Flood sworn—I am track master from Poughkeepsie to Carthage; it is my daty to see that the track is kept in repair; also have charge of all the men on my divisi

part, but was caused by the steam in the vacuum of the boiler; I always wait ten minutes before following another train from the station; I consider that the rules require that we must not start from a station until another train has been gone ten minutes.

Daniel Overtonsworns—I am foreman of the machine shop at Poughkeepsie; the Pacific run behind the Missouri en that day on the Poughkeepsie train; the Pacific was in good order with the exception of the two parallel rods being off; with these off they cannot brake up as readily as with them on; there were no brakes on the tender of the Pacific; an engine disconnected as she was would run haif as far again before stopping as she would if the drivers were connected. Henry Evans was called, but no new facts were elicited.

Henry Evans was called, but no new lacts were elicited.

Edward B. Harris was called—he was running the rear engine on the express and heard the forward whiste sound three times distinctly.

John E. Earl, sworn—I am an Engineer on the road, and was on the Pacific on the day of the accident running behind the Missouri; she was in running order, except that the parallel rods were off; the smoke and steam from the forward engine prevented me from seeing any signal; I did not hear the whistle blow down the brakes, and had no notice whatever that the express train was standing upon the track unaffithe collision took place; did not reverse or shut off steam until we struck, and then I fell forward and shoved in the valve; there are no signal cords from shoved in the valve; there are no signal cords from one engine to another; there might have been swhistle from the Missouri; the parallel rods being of an engine cannot stop as soon as when they are ou.

retired to deliberate.

resumed this morning at the Court-House before Coroner Collins. The following witnesses were examined, all of whom were examined before Coroner Taylor to-day-the facts elicited were about the same: Donald and McComes, flagmen; Dawson, engineer; Mr. Sykes, superintendent; Camp, conductor, Bishop Shute; Sergeant, freight-agent; Ferden, baggageme

The Jury before Coroner Collins retired a few minutes before 6 p. m.

A telegraphic report was received at 6 o'clock p. m. by Coroner Taylor from Mr. George Gordon of Philadelphia, stating that he is a brother of James Gordon, deceased, and that he left Philadelphia in the 5 p. m.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM A PASSENGER. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

train on which the collision occurred, I wish to state what my convictions were as to its cause, No one can well attach any blame to the conductor and engineer of the express train. The facts show that they were prompt to do all that could be done to prevent the

keepsie or the officers of the Poughkeepsie train. If the station-master can be justified in sending off the train within the short space of five minutes after our train left there, the fault must rest with the conductor of the Poughkeepsie train. It is my deliberate conviction, corroborated by others, who were eye-witnesses with myself, that the conductor was the most guilty in permitting his train to be run at a speed of 30 miles per hour before coming to that curve or cut, being so short a distance from his starting point, and at so short a time after the other train left; the very fact that he saw no signal, white or red, if he had been a man of prudence, he would have considered enough not to put on a full head of steam until he had passed the curve. Such recklessness may be excused if dollars and cents, and locomotives and cars are the only consideration; but where human life is at stake, a careless man is murderer. I don't speak this with any unkind feelings toward the conductor; but having so narrowly escaped instant death, I feel deeply, and I know that others feel as I do. One word in regard to the time-the testimony of the conductor of the express train I believe to be correct; we certainly had not

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY. The following dispatch reached us by telegraph at 1

POUGHEREPSIE, Friday, Jan. 11, 1856.
The Jury impanneled by Coroner Taylor at the Ex-

change House rendered the following verdict last night: "The Jury find that James Gordon and Elizabeth Hurlburt came to their deaths in a collision on the Hudson River Railroad, which was caused by the Peughkeepsie way train running into the rear of the Albany express on the afternoon of the 9th inst., about two miles south of the Poughkeepsie Station; that the accident was mainly the result of the most gross stupidity on the part of the flagman stationed at this point, who, instead of attending to the signal when notified, remaining at his post, or going further north, as he had time to do, and then displaying the red fla and warning the approaching Poughkeepsie train, left his proper position and proceeded south toward the standing express train until sent back by the conductor. While we regard the police system adopted by the Hudson River Railroad Company of placing flagmen along its line for the protection of life and property as worthy of the highest commendation, at the same time we regard the Company as deserving of severe censure by employing men incompetent to fill such responsible positions. We also find that the Poughkeepsie train remained at the station only five or six minutes after the express had left, and would deprecate the practice of allowing one train to follow another in so short a time, and consider it imprudent and attended with great danger. We believe that the engineer of the Poughkeepsie train used his utmost endeavors to stop immediately upon discovering the signal; still, by run-ning his train so fast when following so near another,

ing that they acted wisely and promptly in endeavoring to prevent the collision.
"WM. R. FANNING, Foreman; ROBT. L. MOORE, "STEPHEN LEAKE,

- E. C. ANDRUS C. H. ANDRUS, "C. B. TROWBRIDGE, O. H. BRUSH."

Poughkerpsie, Saturday, Jan 12-9 A. M. The other inquisition, before Coroner Collins, inte the late dreadful railroad accident near this city, is not yet concluded. The Jury have been deliberating on the verdict since last evening, but have not yet agreed upon one, and there is no prospect of their doing so

NEW-HAMPSHIRE .- A correspondent at Lancaster. Coes County, writes us that Mr. John S. Wells, the Democratic candidate for Governor, made a speech there on the 8th inst., to an audience of some three bundred people. He descanted at length on the value of the Union, South Carolina nullification, the Specie Circular, the Maine Law and such topics, but carefully avoided expressing an approval of the present Federal Administration. To Kansas, and the great question of the day he did not once allude in the whole course of his remarks. That is a subject which the friends of Mr. Pierce, in his own State, find it advisable to ignore.

PRICE OF GUANO .- Baltimore is the headquarters of the Peruvian Guano Agent. We find the following item in a late Baltimore paper, respecting the price and supply of this indispensable fertilizer; The agents having limited sales to quantities not to exceed two hundred tuns, the price by their spin of rates is, consequently, \$55 per tun of 2,240 lb, de-livered at Fell Point. Sales are now being made by dealers at \$56, being one dollar per tun advance on the agents' price; the stock of this description is much reduced, and the demand very active.

CHEAP VENISON.-Late accounts from Council Bluffs represent the streets full of venison selling at two to four cents a pound.

The testimony was closed at 5 p. m., and the Jury The inquest on the remains of Mrs. Green, was

at the station.

### THE LATEST.

train for Poughkeepsie.

## Sin: Being one of the passengers on the express

The fault must rest with the station-master at Pough-

stopped over three minutes before the cellision.

Jan. 11, 1856. CHICAGO.

o'clock this morning: Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

engineers of the express train from all blame, believ-

would indicate a lack of due caution on his part as re-

quired by his instructions from the Hudson River Rail-

road Company. This Jury exonerate the conductor and

SECOND DISPATCH.

for some hours.